Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

THE RADIAL VELOCITY OF PLANETARY NEBULA I.C. 2003

This nebula ($\alpha 1900 = 3^h 50^m.0$; $\delta 1900 = +33°35'$), discovered by Espin in 1907, and described by him as small, slightly elongated north and south, with resemblance to a planetary nebula, was observed spectrographically by Hubble at Mount Wilson early in 1920 and found to yield a spectrum of bright lines. Hubble accordingly announced this object to be in fact a planetary nebula.* As this object was not known to have a bright-line spectrum when we were determining the velocities of the gaseous nebulae, as described in PUBLICATIONS OF THE LICK OBSERVATORY, Volume XIII, we have recently obtained two spectrograms of it with dispersion of one prism, the earlier one with Hγ central on the photographic plate and the second one with Hβ central. The results of the measurements of the plates are as follows:

Gr. M. T.	Observed Radial Velocity km./sec. Campbell	Moore	Mean	Lines Observed
1920 Dec. 20.8	−21.9	−23.3	−22.6	Hγ, N_3, Hβ, N_2, N_1
1920 Dec. 30.8	−24.5	−23.4	−24.0	N_2, N_1
		Mean	−23.3	

Exposures of two or three hours are sufficient for the N_1 and N_2 lines, but the other listed lines should have six or eight hours.

Our results confirm Hubble's, that the type of spectrum is that in which the N_3 line (4686A) is relatively brilliant.

W. W. CAMPBELL,
J. H. MOORE.

Publ. A. S. P.*, **32, 161, 1920.